





# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

The dangerous counterfeit \$500 notes in circulation need not disturb the majority of us.

The Panama Canal may not size up big as an excavation, but will be deep enough to bury all the dead killed in French duels over it.

A FIVE-CENT postage stamp, issued in Alabama during the Confederacy, was recently sold for \$780. There are stamps in the wise collection of old stamps.

FORCE, force, everywhere force! we ourselves a mysterious force in the center of that. There is not a leaf rotting on the highway but has force in it; how else could it rot?

When Douglas Sladen said that New York was the literary center of America, he merely wished it to be understood that his late plate of Boston beans had not agreed with him.

USEFULNESS is confined to no station. It is astonishing how much good may be done and what may be effected by limited means united with benevolence of heart and activity of mind.

If Dr. Parkhurst and Superintendent Byrnes would swear off mutual injunctions, each against the vocal apparatus of the other, any court would joyfully make the injunctions permanent.

CHICAGO trackmen recently blew open seven safes in a single night. The city is perhaps not unduly elated over this, but there is perceptible haughtiness in its manner of announcing that even in the matter of thieves it beats the world.

A Sr. PAUL man has had his gold plate attached by a dentist for debt. This not only interferes seriously with his dining, but he cannot even gnash his teeth in disapproval. The only teeth he has have the misfortune to appertain to the gold plate aforesaid.

EX-QUEEN NATALIE, of Serbia, will, in the future, winter at Biarritz and summer in her new palace at Dischdorf. All that she needs is rest, retirement, and a certainty that she won't be called upon to breathe the same air as that polluted by her crowned cad of a husband.

The violin upon which it is claimed the wedding march was played at George Washington's marriage is now in the possession of the Sunbury Musical Association. If this is so the members should keep it up in a burglar-proof safe to keep these Chicago Exhibition fellows from getting their hands upon it.

The number of farms in the United States and their average size per acre was: In 1850, 1,449,073 farms of 203 acres each; in 1860, 2,044,079 farms of 109 acres each; in 1870, 2,659,958 farms of 153 acres each; in 1880, 4,008,907 farms of 134 acres each, and there are 7,671,000 people engaged in agricultural pursuits.

No oom work was ever begun that obstacles and hindrances did not speedily present themselves; and the better the work, the more and greater do the difficulties often seem to be. It is these that try men's courage, and it is in face of them that one begins to appreciate how grand an element hope is in a noble life.

The question of a man's right to devise his estate to any particular person is debatable from a natural standpoint. The law accords him that right, but the State may say what part of the fortune it will take to itself for seeing the transfer peaceably made. European countries very generally levy an inheritance tax.

GEN. DYRENFORTH, the Texas cloud puncher, calls himself a scientist, and all because of his unsuccessful efforts to knock rain out of the sky by exploding dynamite in the upper air. It is much as if a man who spends his time in chasing the perpetual motion phantasm should call himself an inventor and a discoverer.

A TEXAS bank, not particularly in need of brown paper, received a package of it in lieu of an expected consignment of \$10,000 in bills. The next day there was received another package of the same material ostentatiously labeled as \$35,000. Texans appreciate a practical joke, but this is reckoned too expensive and seems to have palled to a certain extent.

According to an Idaho story a man up there swallowed a live lizard on a wager, the stake being a glass of rum. He regretted soon after that he had not swallowed the rum and put the lizard in the glass. Happily the regrets did not last long, dying simultaneously with the man, while the stake amply comforted the mourners. The somber side of the episode is that the man was fatal to the lizard.

Over in Prescott, Arizona, one man hit another with a beer glass. The next day, unarmed and penitent, he went around to apologize and, having done so amply, was shot dead. The shooter was arrested, tried and acquitted, a result apparently satisfactory to the people. It can be believed that the next Prescott citizen

who shall use a beer glass upon a neighbor will rigorously subdue any inclination to express regret for the act.

YUNG WUNG, formerly Commissioner of Education for the Chinese Government, takes upon himself to threaten that all protection will be withdrawn from the 1,500 American missionaries now in China if this government does not repeal the Chinese exclusion act. We wonder whether it never occurred to him to speculate upon what might happen to the hosts of Chinese in this country in such an eventuality.

A Wyoming Sheriff, being called upon to arrest a fellow who had publicly insulted two women, wished to save the county the cost and delay of a trial. He took the offender to his office, told him to strip for a fight, and then thumped him into penitence of heart as well as a condition of body fitting him for hospital treatment. This method of dealing out even-handed and two-handed justice is, perhaps, crude, but it is cheap, and charmingly devoid of technicality.

SPEAKING of Nelson E. Evans, the Springfield Bank wrecker who was found guilty of misapplying the funds of the bank and aiding others in misapplying them, the Philadelphia Press aptly says: "There are some men so constituted mentally and morally that it is impossible for them to see the essential difference between that which they own and that which they simply control. Such men when they get into trusteeships of any sort need to have an unbroken run of good luck to keep out of the penitentiary."

ARNOLD of the crinoline nightmare suggested by the statements of the tyrants of fashion, Worth and Redfern, it is well to recognize the fact that the period in which they were last worn was the most artistic in matter of dress in the history of human folly. A few weeks ago, when Benneau and Gallet had completed their opera founded on Zola's "L'Attaque au Moulin," they found that the society costumes of 1871 were so hideous that they could not be put upon the stage. Rather than offend the eye by such an inartistic setting they put the whole plot back to the war of 1815!

KANSAS, the new city of North America, on the Great Northern Railroad, is not yet two years old, but its growth is marvelous. It is lighted by electricity, is just completing waterworks which will furnish an unlimited supply of pure mountain water, and has a well-organized City Council and Board of Trade, and public buildings and residences that would be a credit to cities fifty years old. It has in Flathead Valley Reservation the finest body of farming land in the State, while the mountains and hills are rich in mineral wealth. A great immigration is expected along this new line of the Great Northern in the early spring, when the road will be completed to the Pacific coast.

In lieu of the official preventive measures that we lack, no one should remain ignorant of the fact that diphtheria is a disease infectious in the highest degree, and danger may lurk in everything about the patient. The spread of the disease is doubtless due to the lack of thorough quarantining, which, however well enforced by the local authorities, will always be resisted by the families of the afflicted, no matter what happens. One of the late authorities on the subject declares, for instance, that not only should there be complete isolation of the patient while the membrane is present, but children should be kept from school at least four weeks after the disease has disappeared. Where the disease prevails, the mouth, nose and throat of healthy children should be washed with an aromatic antiseptic every three or four hours. Milk is an excellent medium for the growth of the bacillus, and easily becomes tainted, and it goes without saying that everything in the sick room should be treated with suspicion. The bacilli resist drying and retain their virulence in damp corners and clothing for months. Careful sanitarians have scraped the walls of rooms in which diphtheritic patients had been, and destroyed every possible source of infection. In ordinary life some of the most simple preventive measures are never applied, while many would consider it an imposition if forced to live up to the severest methods of protective hygiene. Yet no duty is more imperative.

Gave Her Her Choice. Sam Jones, in one of his recent sermons in New York City, told this story:

"If people get married they're one, ain't they? Now, how can one get divorced? Most marriages nowadays ain't marriages at all—that's the trouble. 'If I like 'er I'll keep 'er,' says he. 'If I like 'er I'll live with him,' says she. An old friend of mine celebrated his golden wedding recently, and he and his wife seemed such a happy couple that I asked him the secret of his happiness. He thought for a moment and then said:

"A good understanding to start with, that's all. The morning after we were married, I woke and looked at my wife. She was awake, and as we looked around the room there were two chairs and two piles of clothes on them. I said: 'Wife, get up and take your choice. But say, wife, whichever you take now you've got to stick to.' 'All right,' says she, and she got up and took the dress and left me the trousers, and she's worn the dress ever since."

## MAKE THEM MODERN.

HOW OLD FARMHOUSES MAY BE IMPROVED.

The American Agriculturist Tells How Antiquated Homes May Be Made to Look New and Attractive at a Very Slight Expense.

Work for Winter.

The buildings of the Colonial times which survive in the early settled towns are evidences of the durability and strength which were embodied in their solid walls and heavy framework. The plainness which characterized the exterior was equally marked within by the immense rectangular rooms, although the chimney-pieces and moldings are marvelous, considering the amount of handwork displayed in their mechanical designs. The dreariness of these great rooms has sometimes been remedied by the owner choosing a smaller, more modern cottage raised from its ruins, rather than live longer subject to its airy hospitality. Often its silent protest brings regret after the deed is done; for with the destruction of the old house go all the associations attached to it and all the charm which is found in the ancient European homesteads. The faults and inconveniences of these old houses may be corrected. The illustration—Fig. 1—represents a house 40x54 feet with an ell 14x15 feet. Before remodeling, a few steps led to the front door opening into a long hall; on the left was a very large parlor (Fig. 3) with two bedrooms in the rear; on the right the front room was of the same size, and held the dignified position of sitting-room and dining-room combined; it

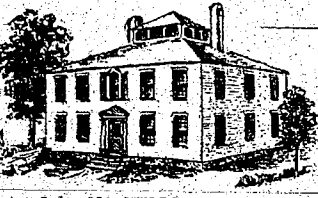


FIG. 1. OLD-STYLE FARM HOUSE.

also boasted of two small closets, one on either side of the fireplace, and the only ones in the house. The fragrant and appetizing kitchen odors found ready entrance at two side doors. These doors were an evidence of the stable equilibrium and well-balanced symmetry necessary, according to the architect's mind, in designing the house, and no doubt prevented many a collision between the cook and the children. When the cook with the roast entered the dining-room, she could send the frolicking children into the sitting-room through the other entrance. The kitchen had been destroyed by its excessive use, even by an earlier reformer, leaving four straight walls, exempt from conveniences, except a stairway to the cellar under the stairs midway of the hall, and instead of kitchen accommodations, a large storage and wash room was appended in the rear, being furnished with milk and cheese cupboards and other furniture. A stoop made a way of exit at the rear, where a semicircle of a driveway led to the barn.

How to repair such an old house



FIG. 2. OLD FARM HOUSE MODERNIZED.

with the least inconvenience while living within, is sometimes a puzzle. In this case, says the American Agriculturist, the best way is to put on the rear porch first (Fig. 4), as it will be convenient to work under and roomy for the temporary storage of furniture. The washroom is next partitioned off, making a good-sized pantry with plenty of shelving, putting in a window at the end. A closet and cupboard are made in the corner near the chimney, and running water sink and tubs, equip the other end of the small but convenient kitchen. When this is done the door, with its framework, leading into the old kitchen may be removed and the little corner space thrown into that room. Glass panels are put into the outside doors to light this passage.

The new kitchen being remodeled, the old one may have a partition through it, making a good-sized bedroom, library, or breakfast-room, with a passage leading into the back hall thus formed where back stairs are now built, having closets underneath. This room is used for a temporary

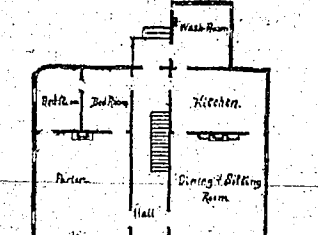


FIG. 3. GROUND PLAN OF OLD HOUSE.

dining-room, while the old dining-room is remodeled. A middle partition is put in with sliding doors, and a door put through into the hall at the foot of the stairs. The old cupboards are removed from the chimney corners, the mantel renovated and a bay window built on at the end. A neat dining-room is thus made, leaving a comfortable sitting-room in front. The only carpentry to be done in this is the making of folding-doors into the hall. Having this entire half of the house in order, the rear is again attacked. Building a wall in the middle line of the small bedroom opening into the hall, the end of this space is fitted into three closets, as shown in the plan, and the remaining space thrown into the hall. The old partition between the two bedrooms back of the parlor, is then removed. A more convenient bedroom is thus made. An alcove is made back of the stairs, and a double

window in this part of the hall forming a cozy little reception-room or sewing-room. The parlor is changed very slightly, folding-doors being placed opposite those in the sitting-room. If these door frames are made so as to carry the work-work up to the ceiling and false beams are put up overhead, it will panel off this room to advantage, which effect will be heightened by draperies and a fine balustrade. With suitable decorations the interior should suit even fastidious tastes. The outside of the building can be greatly improved by building a veranda across the hall and

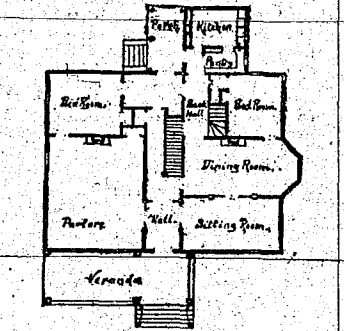


FIG. 4. GROUND PLAN OF IMPROVED HOUSE.

parlor with a carriage entrance (Fig. 2) at the end, through which the drive is carefully laid out and graveled. The roof is extended, forming a jet eighteen inches wide all around, putting brackets below, an effect like a cornice being carried down to the level of the second-story window caps. A gable is added to the main roof over the front door. Lay walks to the porches, make a few additions of shrubbery to the grounds, and a home is now furnished at a little cost that is far more desirable than a new cottage, whose main characteristic might be an effort to appear quaint with no justifying semblance of age.

## SAVED BY A BEAN.

The Club Lion Relates a Lion-Hunting Experience in Africa.

"Some years ago," said the club lion in the hearing of a New York Herald man, speaking rapidly (if he spoke rapidly, with no pauses, he thus avoided interruption)—"some years ago a gentleman and his two attendants were treed by a Nubian lion. They were journeying by the third cataract of the Upper Nile, in what would have been the garden spot of the earth but for its fertility. It was so fertile that things planted there grew, matured, and withered away to nothing before one could get time to harvest them.

"Staccato started at this gentleman and his two attendants, trapped as they were by the raging lion. Their old-fashioned, muzzle-loading muskets were useless. They had dropped their bullet pouch and dared not climb down.

"It was the commencement of the rainy season and the rain clouds were gathering. They were starving. There was nothing for them to eat—absolutely nothing—except a bean—except a single bean—a bean which the gentleman had found in his pocket, where he had put it months before as a souvenir—a souvenir of Boston. Now this gentleman knew beans. He noted the first approach of rain. Then, close to the foot of the tree he dropped the bean into the soft soil. Instantly, such was the fertility of the soil, it took root and grew.

"It grew seventeen feet six and one-eighth inches each, second, and as it shot up by the tripod those there had but just time to gather its crop (two bushels of the best pea beans) before it withered away and died. And they used beans for bullets and peppered the lion with them. They couldn't mortally wound him, but they did literally fill him full of beans.

"The clouds gathered fast, and just as they exhausted their ammunition down came the rain and the lion through and through. And the way those beans absorbed water was wonderful. Ten minutes after the first drop fell the lion was as big as an elephant and couldn't move. The beans, as thick as maggots in cheese, just under his skin, had swelled and he died of heart failure before the men in the tree could climb down to shoot him.

Davy Crockett's Beat. "I once saw Davy Crockett clean up a crowd of crack shots," said Judge Asa Musgrove, one of the early "pathfinders," who is en route to his home in Northern Indiana. "It was in 1834, shortly before the outbreak of the war between Texas and Mexico. I was in Santa Fe, N. M. A party of a dozen or more were shooting at a target with rifles, when a stranger rode up, threw his leg across the pommel of his saddle, and watched the sport. He had a long rifle strapped across his back, and he was heavily ornamented with silver. He was inclined to criticize the shooting, and was invited to see the pace. He replied that he never threw away any ammunition, but that if they would put up their crack shot he would shoot with him for ten Mexican dollars. The crowd agreed, and the stranger unsling his 'gingerbread gun,' as his opponent dubbed it. 'Perhaps you'd like to raise the bet,' said the stranger, as he ambled up to the crowd. He was doubled, then trebled. He then offered to bet his gun against that of his opponent.

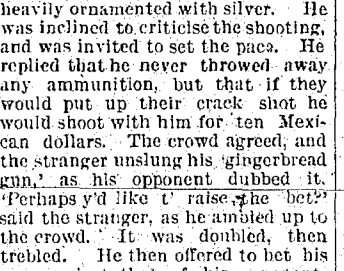


FIG. 3. GROUND PLAN OF OLD HOUSE.

The stranger brought his rifle to his shoulder. The muzzle 'wobbled' badly, and someone cried out that he was going to shoot a circle around the target. The stranger lowered his gun and offered to wager his horse against forty Mexican dollars on the result. His proposition was promptly accepted, and he once more brought the 'gingerbread gun' to his shoulder. But it did not 'wobble' this time. He put a bullet in the exact center of the target, then shot two more through the same hole, winning easily. As he rode off with the spoils someone cried out, asking his name. Davy Crockett, came the reply, and the party adjourned. The next day the stranger was seen without another word." Globe-Democrat.

A Little Kid. There is a baby at Weppner, Ore., which is claimed to weigh less than a pound.

## FOR STYLISH WOMEN.

SOME OF FASHION'S LATEST DECREES.

Handsome Cloaks and Mantles Brought Out by the Recent Cold Spell—Gowns Sketched by the Correspondent at a Fashionable Reception.

What Women Are Wearing.

New York correspondence.



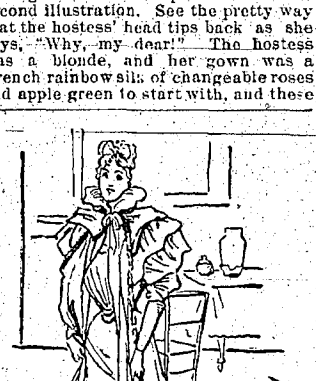
SUCH a spell of cold weather as that which we experienced during the last few days makes talk of cloaks and wraps especially timely. The initial illustration shows a princess-shaped mantle costume of a material which has small diagonal threads run in it, giving it a greenish-grown cloth. The passementerie trimming is of round silk cord, with little knobs in shape, in the middle, and a which form a sort of open trellis work. This robe has an under lining reaching to the feet, on which is sewn the plastron, which is also back and front. The lining closes in the middle with hooks and eyes. The plastron is sewn on one side and fastened on the shoulder and under the other armhole with hooks. This plastron is made of material cut on the straight, is gathered in slightly at the neck, and falls in a deep, and is provided with a band of material to prevent it from stretching. The hooks should either be sewn fast to a strip of silk or to the lining itself. In the latter case, the upper material must not be sewn in with the lining. The band of the princess robe must be so bias at the middle seam that the skirt falls into a wail shape. Some extra material may be also added to make more ample folds. Instead of breast darts, protection seams are used underneath the bodice so as not to be visible on the outside. These seams must be sewn into small gores and thoroughly ironed flat. The front breadths are fastened



THE HOSTESS.

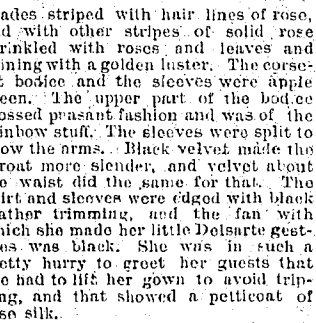
with hooks and eyes, and the plastron is also secured to the rest of the costume in the same manner. The costume has a bertha in the shape of a flounce, which is formed into epaulettes on the shoulders, and is trimmed with passementerie and fur, like the length of the front. The fur should be either black or very dark in tone, Persian lamb or skunk preferable. The skirt should be lined with satin or silk, or even with flannel, if preferred, as it is to be worn without any outer garment. From about half a yard below the waist it should be sewn together. The sleeves are cut out of one material, and have as usual two seams. They are lined and slightly drawn in so as to form a puff. This puff must be draped on the lining and sewn in under the cuffs in such a manner as to give the impression that the whole sleeve is made in one. They are then trimmed with fur and passementerie, in the manner indicated.

Warm as is the garment just described, it would be cold-hearted and scribbled to give a whole letter up to such delineation. So I turn to some gowns sketched at a reception. And where do you think the reception was? On the stage, in a play. Do you suppose ordinary women at the conventional reception would ever look so lovely, and wear their gowns the way these folks do, whether the gowns were as lovely or not?—The woman shown in the first picture is the hostess, and she is certainly just as she went forward to greet her first guest, who is represented in the second illustration. See the pretty way that the hostess' head tips back as she says, 'Why, my dear, this is the best of her a bit. The velvet bodice belt she wears is chartreuse green. The buttons of her bodice are pearl. Her tiny hat is all perky with black wings. The hair of the first two visitors are too pretty to miss. Number two wore a sort of twist of astrakhan with rosettes of emerald green all around it, and a tiny bunch of royal purple violets in each rosette. In front a little bunch of the violets stood up straight. Green and violet seems to be the color of the season from Paris. Number one wore a sort of butterfly made of four wings of white lace all powdered with silver and sprinkled with little single violets. You may copy the dresses if you will, but all they are from the newest models.



THIRD GUEST.

Delsarte. Her gown is a soft tan. She is a brown blonde, and she knows that green is a bad color, and she wears the best of her a bit. The velvet bodice belt she wears is chartreuse green. The buttons of her bodice are pearl. Her tiny hat is all perky with black wings. The hair of the first two visitors are too pretty to miss. Number two wore a sort of twist of astrakhan with rosettes of emerald green all around it, and a tiny bunch of royal purple violets in each rosette. In front a little bunch of the violets stood up straight. Green and violet seems to be the color of the season from Paris. Number one wore a sort of butterfly made of four wings of white lace all powdered with silver and sprinkled with little single violets. You may copy the dresses if you will, but all they are from the newest models.



FIRST GUEST.

shades striped with hair lines of rose, and with other stripes of solid rose sprinkled with little single leaves and shining with a golden luster. The corset bodice and the sleeves were apple green. The upper part of the bodice crossed present fashion and was of the rainbow stuff. The sleeves were split to show the arms. Black velvet made the throat more slender, and velvet about the waist did the same for that. The skirt and sleeves were edged with black feather trimming, and the fan with which she made her little delicate gestures was black. She was in such a pretty hurry to greet her guests that she had to lift her gown to avoid tripping, and that showed a petticoat of rose silk.

Meanwhile, the guest came in, and she was a vision. She had on, for a wrap a wonderful thing they call a capelet in Paris, of white velvet, with a lining of Henry II. collar held in at the lower edge by a band of sable, and she held the long ends of the capelet in her hands to simulate a long train. The sable ran all down those long ends, too. Her dress was shot silk, all gray

and silver; the belt was silver; the sleeves were very big, and all the little wrap was made so as not to interfere or hide them at all. The white and the sable and the gray and silver made her dark beauty seem the only beauty that was real. Except it that the rose and apple green blondo was right there to say no. See how the first guest has her head tipped down. In the play the two women were not really very good friends, and the guest was getting ready to say something smart and cutting. You can see it as plain as day by the way she looks, and that is the result of Delsarte methods, or whatever you want to call it, that makes women on the stage do something, instead of being successfully passive.

Another lady came in later. She was just as smart as the first guest, and I took her just as she was saying something elegant and cutting to her. Didn't she just en-oy it, though, with her hand tipped back and to one side, that little innocent smile, her hand just touching the chair, and her pretty self poised forward with her shoulders back, so that her dress would show all the better, and her hair lay out so, and her cape would stick out effectively and make the other woman hate her capuchon! See how she accomplishes two things by putting her hand at her hip:



SECOND GUEST.

she takes a chance to pull up her skirt a little bit, just enough to show the hostess her skirt, which is the very latest in lace over white lawn, and the hostess wishes she had died before she ever put on that old rose-colored thing of hers. Much of this is shown in the third picture, but it is useful to say that this guest's gown is emerald green. She is a blonde, too, and the hostess needn't think apple green is the only green that will make a blonde look lovely. The bodice is short, very full at the neck, and then drawn in tight at the waist with a belt of black velvet all covered with green jet nail heads and pendants. Around the bottom of the skirt are two rows of astrakhan, the top row of the softest astrakhan in the world, and the two ruffles that make it are as full as if they were of cloth. The other guest hates her sable, and is afraid she is so far ahead in the fashions that no one will know that sable is really the thing, and that astrakhan is not.

Another guest, she of the fourth picture, came still later, and I have her as she was in an awful rage. This reception was a big success, the play, and wasn't intended merely to show the dresses. This last actress, you see, is dressed to work, and I show her in the exciting part of the scene where she is declaiming. She hasn't any wrap on to interfere with her acting, her gown, too, is quite plain, and it clears the floor and sets out in the back so that it seems a part of her being mad when she does become angry. Any one can see she is laying down the law by that left hand of hers, and that she is thoroughly in earnest about it by the clenched right hand. Again, that is



THIRD GUEST.

Delsarte. Her gown is a soft tan. She is a brown blonde, and she knows that green is a bad color, and she wears the best of her a bit. The velvet bodice belt she wears is chartreuse green. The buttons of her bodice are pearl. Her tiny hat is all perky with black wings. The hair of the first two visitors are too pretty to miss. Number two wore a sort of twist of astrakhan with rosettes of emerald green all around it, and a tiny bunch of royal purple violets in each rosette. In front a little bunch of the violets stood up straight. Green and violet seems to be the color of the season from Paris. Number one wore a sort of butterfly made of four wings of white lace all powdered with silver and sprinkled with little single violets. You may copy the dresses if you will, but all they are from the newest models.

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Oatmeal in Medical and Surgical Journal, England, states that he has for several years been in the habit of having his patients well sponged over the surface of their bodies, commencing as a rule, about a week after the appearance of the eruption, and continuing the process until desquamation is complete, with a mixture of an ounce of oatmeal to a pint of boiling water; the solution for this purpose being made every day, and used tepid, or at such a temperature as may be comfortably borne by the back of a finger. His reason for using this particular combination is that the gluten in it sticks the scales to each other and to the surface of the body, thus allowing of their being removed from one sponging to another, without the ordinary risk of infecting either atmosphere or clothes, and thus greatly lessening the risk of spreading the disease; in addition to this advantage, the gluten fills up the cracks of the new skin and protects it from cold, as patch after patch becomes bare, and it thus, to say the least, greatly lessens the risk of the dropsy which so often follows upon this disease.

Brocade of silk, enriched with gold and silver, made in China, B. C. 1721.

## NEWS OF OUR OWN STATE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANERS.

Portage Lake Canada's Heavy Traffic—Orphan Not Wanted at Menominee—A Farmer's Heavy Loss—The Official Vote—Crime at Novi.

From Far and Near.

THE residence, barns, sheds, etc., of Samuel Bradbury, a farmer living five miles east of Bay City, were totally destroyed by fire, with all their contents; loss about \$4,500.

THE Commissioner of Railroads issued the following statement: The earnings in this State from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, 1892, were \$69,120,000; for the same period in 1891, \$60,124,000. The increase for 1892 is \$8,996,000; the percentage of increase about 14.95.

There is a possibility that the seventy-five or more orphans brought to Menominee this winter, for adoption from a New York foundling home may have to be returned. It is claimed that the law forbids their adoption by Michigan citizens. The matter is being investigated.

JOHN HUMPHREY, of Long Rapids, got gloriously drunk at Alpena. He stopped in front of various stores, and when he landed in jail he had a cart-load of goods on his person, having taken a number of articles at various stores. Being a jolly, good fellow, and not recognizing what he had done, until he got sober, he was not prosecuted.

A NOVEL suit was tried at Lakeville. Mr. Lacroix, a mail carrier, claimed to have made a contract with the Star clothing house, under which he was to blanket with the firm's advertisement for \$5 per month. The clothing company, however, alleged that they made Lacroix a present of the blanket for advertising purposes. The man lost his case.

THE traffic through Portage Lake Canal during the season of navigation just closed was as follows: The number of steam vessels bound up, 665; number down, 453; total 1,118, having a tonnage of over 600,000 tons. The number of sailing vessels bound up, 319; bound down, 103; total, 312. The total amount of cargo tonnage carried was 480,899 tons. The number of passengers carried by steamers going west was 16,962; going east, 13,124; total, 30,086.

STANLEY BATHURST, a farmer who lived near Levi with his son, Gay, had a dispute about the latter's going hunting. Gay returned from his hunting trip, and immediately the two commenced to quarrel, when the son grabbed up his rifle and shot his father through the body three times, producing fatal wounds. After summoning all the doctors in town to attend his father, Gay gave himself up. The father died after a night of terrible suffering. Before dying he made out his will and named it was his only son, Gay, his son, was taken to the county jail at Pontiac, where he would be safe from the crowd that threatened to lynch him.

THE Board of State Canvassers concluded the work of canvassing the State ticket and issued certificates of election to all the Republican candidates excepting the Attorney General, who was defeated by 1,322 plurality. Following are the plurality: Governor, John T. Rich, 16,039; Lieutenant Governor, J. Wright Giddings, 21,697; Secretary of State, John N. Johnson, 21,966; Treasurer, J. H. Hatcher, 14,730; Auditor General, Stanley W. Turner, 23,162; Commissioner State Land Office, John G. Berry, 457; Attorney General, Adolphus A. Ellis, 1,322; Superintendent of Public Instruction, H. H. Hastings, 29,408; Member Board of Education, Eugene A. Wilson, 21,907; Justice of Supreme Court, Frank A. Hooker, 166.

STOCKBRIDGE people enjoyed a fox drive.

FERGUS Free Methodists are building a new church.

A BOARD of charities is being organized by Sault people.

A SEXTON of 34,000 greenhouses were burned at Menominee.

FRANK NORTON, of Stockbridge, while loading logs, had his hip badly crushed.

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES BLISS, of Huron, celebrated their golden wedding.

FRANK WILLIAMS, a Saginaw thief, got eighteen months at the House of Correction.

THE river is frozen so solid at the Sault that people cross with teams to the Canadian shore.

A POSTOFFICE has been established at Shields Dock, Sugar Island, with James Shields as postmaster.

E. B. CHAFFEE's leg was so badly injured at St. Ignace that the member had to be amputated. The man fell under a car.

MRS. O'BRIEN and two children came to the Sault some time ago from Sudbury, Ont. They had been sent back after the mother had been granted law.

CHESTER MURPHY's farm, near Chesham, was destroyed by fire. The furniture was saved, but \$150 in cash, hidden in a drawer, is missing.

LUCE County officials went to Mackinaw County after six men, wanted on a charge of stealing a dog. One man got off by paying \$50. Rather a high price for a dog.

JOS. SANDERCOCK was arrested at Iron Mountain, charged with violating the election laws at the late election. Sandercock was a member of one of the local boards.

AN F. & P. M. train, near Carsonville, struck a wagon containing a farmer, his wife, and three others. All five were seriously injured and were taken to Alpena.

THE last report of Joe Pascoe, of Iron Mountain, before his death, was that his own horse draw the hearse in which his body was conveyed to the grave. The request was carried out.

At the Sault, Claud Monroe, Wm. McLean and Geo. Cullis were arrested on charges of smuggling. They are Canadian tailors and had in their possession a number of suits, made, it is said, for certain well-known Sault people.

A NUTTY, old-fashioned hay-knife is at present being sent throughout Michigan by railroad mail messengers.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be addressed to the editor, and should be accompanied by the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith on the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful in giving names and dates, to have the letters clear, legible and distinct.

The day may come in this country when the nearest approach to the walking delegate will be the tramp.

Dr. HEINMAN STRECKEER, of Reading, is an indefatigable collector of butterflies and moths. He has already mounted 100,000 specimens.

SIMPLICITY of manners, joined with strong, sturdy common sense, is one of the rare and refreshing virtues which add to the character of a true man.

The Lord didn't put eyes in the backs of our heads, because in His infinite mercy He wished to spare us seeing the faces made behind our backs.

Mrs. SARAH KIPLE, of Scranton, is 99 years old and has smoked since she was 20. She has spent a thousand times as much in tobacco as in doctors' bills.

HANDKERCHIEFS have been added to the equipments of the Russian soldiers. Heretofore the warriors of the czar have depended upon coat sleeves and fence rails.

ALL the papers in a German town have been fined for mentioning a death from cholera. Reporting the malady seems to be a much more serious offense than merely exporting it.

A WATCHMAN at Spokane caught a burglar at work, and seizing an ax cut off one of the intruder's heels. As a rule the interrupted burglar is fully capable of making use of his own heels.

Even regarding the prevailing form of college sports as legitimate, elevating and praiseworthy, nothing can be said in defense of the term "varsity." It is a more objectionable adjunct of football than the banged hair of the players.

FOUR ex-presidents of Venezuela are now living in Paris, and, as they have not to drive street cars or work as laborers in order to pay their board bills, it may be taken for granted that they brought their baggage along when they were ordered to get out.

JUDGE YORSE, of Suffolk County, N. Y., vouches for having seen a deer jump across a forty-foot railroad crossing, and at the next bound clear thirty-two feet over scrub oak and brush. That deer must have been in a hurry to get to a stag party.

A MRS. DRAGONOVITCH has given a resident of San Francisco the distinction of being horsewhipped by a woman in the public streets. Such acts are not uncommon, but it is not recorded that any woman with such a name ever before had the courage to do anything that would get her into print.

NEW JERSEY has a negro who, if the local chroniclers are to be believed, has not swallowed a morsel of food, liquid or solid, for sixty-five days, but has steadily gained in weight. The case, concerning which doctors seem puzzled, is altogether simple. The local chroniclers are not to be believed.

HERBERT SPENCER has been writing for more than forty years, and a partial estimate of the profits from the sale of his most important books shows that they have brought him less than £1,000 a year. Decidedly philosophy does not pay the philosopher in cash, whatever it may give him in intellectual satisfaction.

SENATOR PROCTOR, of Vermont, objects to his new house in Washington being referred to as a "palace." "The rose by any other name would smell as sweet," and whether Mr. Proctor refers to his \$200,000 residence as a house or a villa there can be no question about the palatial hospitality for which it will be famous.

OTTO JURIES do not believe in large fees for doctors. At a recent trial in Cincinnati of a suit brought to recover a doctor's bill the jury cut the claim down from \$10,000 to \$700. Considering that the bill was for 397 visits the verdict cannot be regarded as a heavy one; but a good many will agree with the jury that the bill was excessive.

A LOT of bad boys in New York lassoed a street-car conductor the other day and jerked him from his car. This incident, which was published in an unobtrusive way in one or two of the New York papers, would have been honored with a scare head and editorial comment if it had been telegraphed as a news item from Chicago.

IT'S NEWS in Idaho are sending out marvelous reports of captures. They have not yet mentioned the taking of a do-do or a sea serpent. Those unfamiliar with the prowess of the Idaho hunter might ascribe this to the fact that the do-do is extinct and the sea serpent so far inland, but to others the omission appears to be clearly due to an oversight.

The Charles Mitchell who has in some manner obtained the reputation of being a pugilist went to jail for having assaulted an aged man. He contemplates, when the boon of liberty shall be his once more, an as-

sault upon Mr. Corbett. After this he will doubtless retire again, oblivion being the objective point, with a temporary stop at the hospital.

SOMETHING was recently published in Punch that had every outward appearance of being a joke. While people were marveling over a circumstance so violently defiant of precedent, Punch explained that the jest had been due to a deplorable typographical error, and that its repetition would be guarded against with the utmost care. So the stain on the reputation of the sonnet and ponderous journal may be considered effaced.

AN Iowa man has been selling diplomas of high degree for the reasonable sum of \$30, placing them within easy reach of the illiterate and lowly. So great has his business become that the corn crop of the State was being husked by Masters of Art, and will be carried to the pigs by Bachelors of Science. Having accomplished this much for education, the Iowa man was arrested, and his whole stock in trade, inclusive of his own thirty person, is in the hands of a receiver.

THE microscope recently revealed to a Rhode Island expert that certain bloodstains were of human origin, and certain hairs found in conjunction with the stains were from the whiskers of a man. Detectives scoured hither and thither. They traced all clues faithfully, and ascertained that they centered in the limp carcass of a yellow dog, slain with a brick. The strides of science are often marvelous, none the less so perhaps because not always in the right direction.

REPORTS of a recent prize-fight describe the fighters as brawny gladiators, and state that when they got real gory the smell of warm blood drove the spectators wild with enthusiasm. It would appear from these facts that all a burly ruffian has to do to become a brawny gladiator—a much more dignified being—is to enter the ring and have his veins tapped. As to the warm blood at which civilization sniffed in delighted frenzy, more of it and of better quality can be scented in any slaughter-house.

A GENTLEMAN whose superiority of stomach brings into sharp and painful prominence the lack of superiority characterizing his organs of thought, has undertaken to fast for fifty days. At the start he weighed 130 pounds, and he has been losing flesh at the rate of two and one-half pounds per day. Even an amateur arithmetician can figure out that at the end of less than fifty days a light and airy corpse will have been dedicated to the cause of science. But to what extent science will profit is not a problem that any amateur can grapple with confidence.

THE idea that by constructing war vessels for the lakes, Canada or Great Britain reveals an intention to attack the United States is a wide stretch of the imagination. To be sure, the construction or launching of such vessels on the lakes is a violation of treaty stipulations. It is exactly what Canada or England would do if war were designed; but the inverse of this proposition is not true—to wit, that the war vessels disclose a war purpose. The security of the United States does not lie in her own armaments or in the disarmament of her neighbors. Her peaceful intentions and her desire to yield to all just demands, her refusal to become embroiled in European questions, are her best guaranty of peace. Add to this her geographical isolation, her resources, intelligence, patriotism, and growth, and the idea of a voluntary assault becomes an absurdity. If Canada, however, is violating treaty rights she ought to be reminded of it. If her violation should lead up to an abrogation of the treaty it is not likely that evil would result. The United States Government does not particularly need war vessels on the lakes, but the right to float their there would do no harm.

REMARKABLE HYPNOTISM.

I went to Vienna some years ago to study and saw some wonderful things done by the professor who lectured on hypnotism. One of the most remarkable examples of hypnotic effect, and one of which but little is known, is the connection of ideas between the hypnotic state and the normal condition.

For instance, I saw a young German girl hypnotized. Toward the close of the experiment the professor told the girl that in half an hour he wanted her to strike the tallest man in the room with a glass rod, and that she must get the watch of Dr. — one of the assistants, without fail. In a few moments the girl was restored to her normal state and asked us a number of questions about what she had said and done. Then we began to chat on other matters. Just thirty minutes after the command of the professor the girl became restless and walked quickly to a table on which lay a glass rod. She then came and struck me with it sharply several times.

"Why do you do that, fraulein?" I asked. "Oh, I don't know. I don't know," she answered in a much distressed tone, "but I have to do it; something tells me to do it." She then went to Dr. — and asked for his watch. At first he refused to give it to her, and she became frantic in her pleadings, saying she must have it at once, and she seized him and tried to take it from him. That is but one of the many instances I have seen where commands given out to a hypnotized person were carried out later when they were in normal condition. Once this same girl did what she was told a week after the experiment, but being the time fixed by the professor.

## READ TO LEGISLATORS.

### MESSAGES OF GOVS. WINANS AND RICH.

Gov. Winans' Comments on Our Financial Condition—Favors Highway Improvement—Says Legislative Sessions Should Be Shorter—Agrees on Several Points.

Gov. Winans' Message.

The Legislature, in the opening of its final session, meets at a time when the general prosperity, peace, and quietness which have prevailed throughout the State during the past two years. The financial condition of the State, he says, is excellent. The Treasurer reports a large amount of money on hand, and as we have no bonded debt to pay, it would seem that our people should be free from excessive taxation in future, especially as no large expenditures for public buildings are needed, and the revenue from the growth of corporate wealth should increase with coping years.

Considering the specific taxes, the Governor stated the receipts at over \$1,000,000, and increasing annually. Of this amount the districts receive as much of this revenue as they are entitled to, and as all districts are equally benefited, it is not necessary to provide for deficiencies by diverting the same from other sources.

It would therefore seem that the time has arrived when some limit should be placed upon the proportion of expenditure among the primary schools, and all above a certain limit should be paid by the State. Any change in this policy involves an amendment to the constitution, and the position of the present and prospective increase in public taxes should receive serious consideration.

State Institutions.

The public institutions of the State are all in admirable condition. No serious epidemics have occurred in the past two years except by the fire in the Eastern Asylum, by which no lives were lost and no property damaged. The institution has been restored, and the same placed by the last Legislature under the control of a single non-partisan board, and the same has been continued by the present Legislature.

The reports of the State Board of Inspection and of the several departments and bureaus are all of a gratifying showing. The six institutions controlled by the State Board of Inspectors, though varying in the age, sex, and degree of mental and physical defect, all show success which attends them is largely due to the business ability and experience of the directors, and the efficient management of the several departments. The reports of the State Board of Inspectors, though varying in the age, sex, and degree of mental and physical defect, all show success which attends them is largely due to the business ability and experience of the directors, and the efficient management of the several departments.

Charitable Institutions.

The State Public School at Coldwater, the School for the Blind and the School for the Deaf have also been placed under the supervision of the State Board of Inspectors, and having been adopted with good results should be continued.

Referring to the importance of the State University, and the increase in attendance from 1,880 in 1880 to nearly 3,000 at the present time, the Governor says:

The question presents itself, shall the attendance be limited to the number of students of the university or shall accommodations be provided for all who may desire to come? I believe that the State should not limit the number of students, but should provide for all who may desire to come. The State should not limit the number of students, but should provide for all who may desire to come.

State Prison.

The most important of our penal institutions is the State Prison at Jackson. The position of the prison is a very important one, and the character of the inmates and the magnitude of the interests under its supervision.

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Reform Schools.

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Asylums for the Insane.

The Michigan Asylum for the Insane at Kalamazoo maintains its reputation and efficiency. It is an able and efficient Board of Trustees, and the asylum is well managed.

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Gov. Rich's Message.

The New Governor Gives an Outline of his Policy.

Governor Rich began his inaugural message by asking the Legislature to give careful attention to the matter of improving the highways of the State.

In these days of sharp competition, the Governor stated, it is not enough to stand a four-month mud embargo on the getting of their products to market. The Governor stated, it is not enough to stand a four-month mud embargo on the getting of their products to market.

It is hoped that the Legislature will give careful attention to the matter of improving the highways of the State.

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spectively reformed the previous law by the Legislature, by providing that the Governor and Council should have authority to the repair or rebuilding of any such institution. This is more necessary from the fact that the State has no other means of punishment than the State Prison.

The law passed by the last Legislature changing the method of inspection of illuminating oil has not reduced the price of illuminating oil, and the loss of much property and time should be lost in providing such a test as shall make it safe for use, and at the same time prevent the use of inferior oil.

Highway Crossings of Railroads.

The increase in number and speed of trains and the increase in the number of travel on the streets and highways make the need of some more effective protection at these crossings more important.

It is not unreasonable to expect a visitation of cholera or other epidemic disease, and year, and necessary legislation should be provided for effective quarantine, and at the same time not unnecessarily interfere with travel and business.

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## LANSING IS INVESTED.

### LEGISLATORS ARE AGAIN AT WORK.

Organization Effected in Both Branches by the Republicans—Seats of Two Democratic Representatives to Be Contested—To Repeal the Miner Law.

Both branches of the Legislature convened at noon the 4th, every member of the House being present, and subscribing to the constitutional oath of office. Objection was made to the swearing in of Representatives Griffin and Ruesch, the two Democratic members from Detroit, but they were allowed to take the oath, and when the passage of their seats would be contested. Organization in both houses was effected by the Republicans. William Aldrich, of Grand Rapids, being chosen speaker of the House; L. M. Miller, of Mackinac, J. Q. Stewart, of Lansing, sergeant-at-arms, and Mrs. A. D. Hazleton, of Hillsdale, postmistress. In the Senate the officers are: Secretary, Dan E. Al-

At the Republican Senatorial caucus Thursday Senator Stockbridge was nominated on the first ballot. Representative Hubbell was elected on the first ballot. On a roll call the substitute was defeated and the original motion was carried. A motion to amend the constitution was carried. A motion to amend the constitution was carried.

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## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

### THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson and Where It May Be Found—A Learned and Concise Review of the Same.

The lesson for Sunday, Jan. 15, may be found in Hag. 2: 1-9.

The first thing to do in the study of this, and indeed, where practicable, of any lesson, is to sit down and read the entire book, from which the passage is taken, straight through. Only thus do we get the full and correct impression that it was desired should be conveyed by this particular verse. In the present case it is easy enough, inasmuch as there are but two chapters in the whole book, and one, even the busiest, may very readily experiment on that plan, which is coming happily to be more and more the approved plan of study, of taking our notion of the context of the passage from the Scripture itself, open and free to all. In the lesson before us, Hagai, one of the prophets of the Return, exhorts the people to push on in God's name. "I am with you, saith the Lord."

Seven-twenty months and a day of the month. Hagai could never forget it. No, can you, the day when God visited you and talked with you, personally and alone.

Hagai is his name—festive, and festive, joy-bringing, messenger. He is Every prophet who calls the people back to God leads a glad festival procession (such is the meaning of the root). "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that brings good tidings, that publisheth peace." And it is a voice to all the people, not for the priest nor the prophet alone. Speak it out. Alas for the people when a usurping priesthood holds back God's message! Let us have a glad and unobscured gladness of the glad tidings of the good news of the Return.

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It is a voice to



Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

An extra session of Congress has more terror for the democracy than for the republicans.

Since 1867 St. Louis has had five defaulting treasurers and comptrollers. A Missouri Democrat knows what an office is for.

While the Republicans cannot afford to steal a Senator in any state, they equally cannot afford to let the Democrats steal one.

The balance of trade in our favor for the year ending November 30 was \$95,637,855. We sold abroad that much more than we bought.

The town of Forsyth, Missouri, is fifty years old, and never has had a church. Neither has it failed to give a Democratic majority.

Governor Abbott, of New Jersey, has disgraced himself by pardoning a lot of those scoundrels sentenced to the penitentiary for gross election frauds in the interest of the Democratic party.

It is finally determined that North Dakota gives one electoral vote each to Harrison, Cleveland and Weaver. This instance of strict impartiality is without a precedent in the history of the electoral vote.

Mr. Cleveland's vote in 1892 is only slightly above his vote in 1888, and he lacks nearly a million of having a majority of all the votes cast. Let us have no more buncombe about a "popular uprising."

If there is any class of persons in the United States who are entitled to the everlasting gratitude of this people, it is the men who, from 1861 to 1865, fought for the Union, for freedom and for free government, and who bore the national flag in triumph through that great struggle.

Imports of tin plate during the ten months ending with October were valued at \$14,831,291. In the corresponding period of the year before the value of similar imports was \$24,708,582. The Welsh manufacturers are finding out that we are making our own tin plate.

Rally on the colors! The people did not decide for free trade at the late election. In spite of the increase in population the vote on Nov. 8th was smaller than four years ago, and the non-voters were lazy or over-confident republicans. — Escanaba Iron Port.

Gov. Rich makes the following appointments: Rail'd. Com. S. R. Billings, of Flint; Commissioner of Railroad statistics, J. B. Knight, of Norway; Adjutant General, C. L. Eaton, of Paw Paw; Quartermaster General, G. M. Devlin, of Jackson and F. J. Haynes, of Port Huron, Inspector General.

Reports to the state board of health show that tonsillitis, rheumatism, neuralgia, bronchitis and influenza, in the order named, caused the most sickness in Michigan during the week ending December 31st. Diphtheria was reported at 45 places, scarlet fever at 43, typhoid fever at 27 and measles at 9 places.

The editor of a western paper speaks to his delinquent subscribers as follows: "The wind bloweth, the farmer soweth, the subscribers owe, and the Lord knoweth we are in need of our dues. So come runnin' or we go gannin', we'er not fannin'. This thing of dunnin' gives us the everlasting blues."

The reciprocity clause has saved the American people \$130,000,000 in cold cash by the free admission of sugar; it has extended their trade with sugar-producing countries over \$108,000,000. And now, let's look upon the statesmen who will carry out the Democratic threat to repeal it. — Ex.

"Distinguished persons (Senators and Representatives) served in the Mexican War, and also in the Confederate army, draw pensions without objection, and yet the old soldiers who marched and fought under Grant and Sherman and Sheridan and Thomas and Hooker, and the rest of the great heroic characters of the late war, are held up to public scorn as men who seek to loot the public treasury.

The so-called democracy may turn upon the old soldiers and treat them with contempt, but the time is coming when the people in this country will be proud to trace their lineage back to the men who fought at Donelson, and Shiloh, and Vicksburg, and Chickamauga, and Missionary Ridge, at Gettysburg, in the Wilderness, around Richmond, with Sherman to the Sea, at Five Forks and at Appomattox.

The same returns which gave the Democrat in the fifth district a majority of 35, elected Capt. Belknap by 22. The Democrats had no more need to steal the member of congress than the elector, except that the gamblers had put their money upon the one and not the other. One crime or immorality always makes another one necessary.

A letter from Australia states that Australians are greatly gratified over the election of Cleveland, and that lengthy editorials portray the benefit to foreign countries to result from the adoption of his tariff policy. Australia, we believe, is one of those "markets of the world" to be won over to American commerce by adopting free trade in the United States. — N. Y. Press.

We have received a copy of the American Tribune, published at Indianapolis, which gives reports of the vandalism perpetrated by "copperheads," (democrats) in destroying tombstones, etc., of ex-soldiers in that State. These acts all occurred in counties or neighborhoods which strongly supported Cleveland for the presidency. It would seem that the malignity they displayed toward union soldiers during the rebellion should have perished by this time, but their cowardly hatred seems to be hereditary.

Governor Leon Abbott of New Jersey has deliberately and shamefully pardoned the sixty thugs and thieves who were recently convicted of ballot-box stuffing, the most dangerous crime that can be committed in this republic. Governor Abbott, by the way, will probably disgrace the senate chamber of the United States next fall. The country is rapidly learning not to expect anything like public decency in, near or about New York City. — Del. Tribune.

A change of 77 votes in California; 251 in Delaware; 2,725 in New York; 3,563 in Indiana; 2,088 in West Virginia; and 3,273 in Wisconsin, would have given Harrison 224 electoral votes, a majority of the electoral college. There are facts which all republicans will do well to bear in mind. Democratic and Mugwump assertions about a "popular uprising" in favor of Grover Cleveland are falsehood and rubbish. The election statistics show that nothing of the kind occurred.

For reasons best known to themselves Mr. Blaine's physicians have apparently been concealing the real condition of their patient the past two weeks. Had he been improving from day to day as they have intimated rather than openly declared, he would now be in something like robust health. Instead of that, evidently, he has not been appreciably gaining. He has, in fact, been hovering all the time between life and death, and is barely living. Nothing short of what will seem like a miracle will ever restore him or even keep him long alive. — Det. Journal.

We clip the following from the St. Louis Republic, the leading democratic paper of the South: "But it is said that soldiers go out to battle while others remain at home in safety. This, however, gives the soldiers no special claim, unless public aid is given to them as paupers, and in such a way that it will disfranchise them."

The St. Louis Republic is performing a public service in revealing the full intensity and malignity of the hatred with which the Democratic party regards the men who preserved the Republic.

We call attention to the advertisement of the DETROIT WEEKLY TRIBUNE appearing in another column. It has been for over fifty years the great general Weekly of Michigan, the present subscription list of 65,000 names being a proof of its merit. Until Jan. 15th this paper will send to every new subscriber remitting them One Dollar and Ten Cents the WEEKLY TRIBUNE for one year and 1311 Nye's New Book of 500 pages and 150 illustrations, postage paid. It is a remarkable offer.

The American Wool and Cotton Reporter, having done all in its power towards bringing about the victory of the party of free trade, is now panic-stricken at the prospect of disaster with which that triumph threatens the industrial life of New England. "Let overseers and operatives' protective leagues now be organized," it frantically cries, "to oppose any destruction of that policy of moderate protection upon manufactured goods which has been in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the American people since the government was first organized." The Reporter's repentance comes too late. The damage is already done. A tariff which shall make wool free and leave "moderate protection" to wool manufacturers is an impossibility. The free traders from the South and West would never dare to show their faces among their constituents again if they permitted such a thing. The free trade crusade is a war, first of all, against the manufacturers and their thrifty and well paid employees. — N. Y. Press.

Jumped to his death. As the "Cannon Ball" was coming in to the south yard, last Friday, the tire on one of the driving wheels broke, and the fireman, John McChen, probably thinking they were derailed jumped from the cab. As soon as the train was stopped he was found unconscious with a terrible wound in his head. He was brought to the Grayling House where he expired about 10 o'clock. His mother and sister living at Bay City, were notified and arrived on the night express, but returned immediately with the body, which had been arranged for transportation by friendly hands.

The January "Century." The Century Magazine for January has a fine engraving of Whittier as frontispiece. The Great Wall of China and its surroundings are described in papers by Ronyn Hitzcock and N. B. Denisy. Elizabeth Robins Penzell furnishes another picturesque sketch of travel among the Gypsies of Southeastern Europe. And Alice C. Fletcher writes entertainingly on "Personal Studies of Indian Life." A portrait of Whittier is drawn with characteristic delicacy of touch by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. Mark Twain's tale, "The £1,000,000 Bank Note," is a capital example of droll story-telling. There are several strong bits of fiction, complete and serial, in the number, besides a variety of articles on miscellaneous topics of interest.

The history of 1892 makes unpleasant reading for the calamity waiters. Statistics show that it was one of the most prosperous years in the history of the nation. Notwithstanding the calamity waiters claim that the "iniquitous McKinley bill" was destroying the foreign trade, the facts are that both exports and imports exceeded any former year. The reciprocity feature of the bill caused a large increase in exports. The commercial failures were less than in many years previous, the liabilities in these failures averaged less. More new industries were established than ever before in one year. Facts and figures prove more than undemonstrated theories. The calamity waiters are "in the soup" and the Republicans ask nothing better than to have the Democrats carry out the principles of their national platform. — Cheboygan Tribune.

The Detroit WEEKLY TRIBUNE, (FOUNDED IN 1849.) A General Family Newspaper. CIRCULATION 65,000. Proven by Post Office Receipts.

Republican in Politics, and the champion of the Old Soldiers' interests. It is a model general newspaper, with its departments of AGRICULTURE, VICTORIES, FASHIONS, HOUSEHOLD, NEWS, SPORTING, RELIGIOUS, COMMERCIAL, ETC., together with the latest news of the world, rewritten in a most attractive manner.

The Weekly Tribune Won the position of the largest circulation in Michigan many years ago, and has kept it because it is always reliable, enterprising and full of original matter, not stale reprint from the dailies.

BETTER THAN EVER. ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

SPECIAL OFFER. Good only until Jan. 15th, 1893. A copy of Bill Nye's New Book of 500 pages, with 150 illustrations, sent free, post paid, together with the WEEKLY TRIBUNE, for one year upon receipt of only \$1.10. One Dollar and Ten Cents. \$1.10.

The HOME MARKET BULLETIN, by reason of being able and cheap, has become the most widely circulated protection journal in the country. Find it in our club list. It is an arsenal for tariff talkers.

IT COSTS YOU NOTHING

To Secure a Year's Subscription to a Popular Home and Farm Journal.

Read Our Great Offer Given Below.

We are pleased to announce that we have made arrangements by which we are prepared to supply FREE to each of our subscribers a year's subscription to that well-known monthly Home and Farm Journal, the AMERICAN FARMER, published at Springfield and Cleveland, Ohio. We make this offer to each of our subscribers who will pay up all arrears on subscription and one year in advance, and to all new subscribers paying one year in advance. The AMERICAN FARMER is strictly National in its character. It is a high-class illustrated Journal filled with entertaining and instructive reading matter, containing each month much information that is valuable to agriculturists and of special interest to each member of every home. It is not a class publication and is suited to all localities, being National in its make-up and character, thus meeting with favor in all localities. It is strictly non-political, and non-sectarian. It has a trained corps of contributors and is carefully edited. The various departments of Farm, Horticulture, Sheep and Swine, The Horse and The Dairy, are filled with bright and useful matter. The readers of the AMERICAN FARMER are universal in its praise and look for its monthly visits with keen anticipation. The regular subscription price to the AMERICAN FARMER is \$1.00 per year, but by this arrangement it costs you NOTHING to receive that great publication for one year. Do not delay in taking advantage of this offer, but call at once or send in your subscription. Sample copy of the AMERICAN FARMER can be seen at this office or will be supplied direct by the publishers.



LOUIS D. VANDERVEER, One of the best known business men in Chicago, representative of the great Bradstreet Co.

HEADACHE, SLEEPLESSNESS, NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind. Gentlemen: I take pleasure in informing you of the very beautiful results which have followed the use of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine in the case of myself and wife. I was afflicted with a distressing pain at the base of the brain and upper portion of the spinal cord. I lost flesh and was greatly troubled with sleeplessness. Your Nervine was highly recommended to me. My case had been so chronic that I had no confidence in the efficacy of any medicine. Yet I just now I committed myself to a trial. Much to my surprise, I experienced marked benefit; my sleeplessness disappeared, my headache was removed, my appetite and general health greatly improved. I am now able to do my usual work. All this occurred AFTER LEARNING AND WELL KNOWN PHYSICIANS HAD FAILED TO LOCATE THE SOURCE OF MY AFFLICTION. LOUIS D. VANDERVEER.

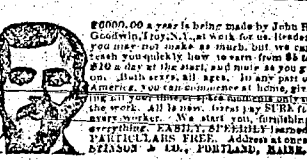
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

For sale by L. FOURNIER.

H. A. KIBBY Military and Civilian Tailor.

Grayling, Mich. Office in Thatcher's building, corner of Peninsula and Michigan Avenues.

It is my desire that the people of Grayling and surrounding country know where to go for the best of clothes that they can get. I will show you some of the latest novelties in Foreign and Domestic Woolsens, at prices that defy competition. A first class fit is guaranteed to every customer. Call and see me, and be satisfied that I tell the truth.



NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF LAW.

FOR HOME STUDY. 243 BROADWAY, N.Y. INTRODUCTORY LECTURE FREE.

FOR HOME STUDY.

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FOR HOME STUDY.



THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

Send TEN cents to 28 Union Sq., N. Y., for our prize game, "Blind Luck," and with a New Home Sewing Machine.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.

28 UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

FOR SALE BY HANSON & BRADEN, Grayling, Mich.

GENTLEMEN!!

'ARE YOU IN IT?'

MY New FALL and WINTER lines of OVERCOATING, SUITING, etc., are now ready for inspection and I will be pleased to show you all the LATEST STYLES FOR THE COMING SEASON.

If you are in need of anything in my line do not fail to call and examine my stock and get PRICES. None but FIRST CLASS workmen employed.

H. FELDSTEIN, The Nobby Tailor, GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

AMBEROSE CROSS

HAS returned to Grayling to stay and open a BLACKSMITH SHOP.

Next to the Bridge, on Cedar Street, where he is prepared to do any kind of work in his line, in a thorough and satisfactory manner.

Horse-shoeing and Repairing promptly attended to. Prices reasonable. A. CROSS.

May 21/91, ff.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF LAW.

FOR HOME STUDY.

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CLOSING OUT SALE!

Beginning January 16th, 1893, I will close out my entire stock, except Groceries. These goods must be sold inside of 60 days, and at the prices I am offering them, they are sure to go. See some of the prices given below:

Gent's all wool Underwear, former price	\$ 1.25, now \$ 0.75.
" " " " " "	1.00 " 60.
Ladies' " " " "	1.00 " 50.
Childrens' " " " "	90 " 25.
" " " " " "	80 " 20.
One lot of Boy's wool Half Hose, " " " "	25 " 15.
" " " " " "	15 to 25 " 7 to 15.

Do not forget our stock of BOOTS, which I am offering for less than 50 per cent off first cost. Our stock of SHOES at same discount.

Arotics & Overshoes for less than ever before offered. In Dress Goods we can save you from 40 to 50 per cent off of regular price. Corsets 25 per cent off.

Remember all sales after the above date to be for Cash or its equivalent.

Until further notice my Feed Mill will run every Thursday.

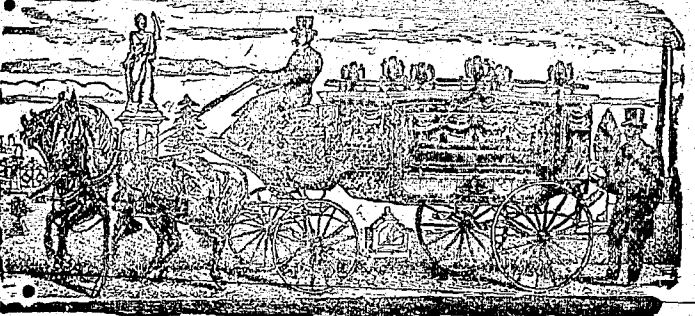
D. B. CONNER, Grayling Michigan.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

HOLIDAY GOODS, Consisting of Toilet and Manicure Sets, Photograph and Autograph Albums, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Work Boxes, Collar and Cuff Boxes, JEWEL CASES, ODOOR CASES, SHAVING SETS, Music Rolls, Bonbonnières, Poems and CHRISTMAS BOOKLETS, DOLLS, TOYS, &c.,

For sale by L. FOURNIER, THE DRUGGIST, GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING!



AT HANSON & BRADEN'S FURNITURE ROOMS.

Will be found at all times a full line of CLOTH and WOOD CASES and BURIAL CASES, Ladies', Gents' and Childrens' ROBES. A good HEARSE will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Especial attention given to embalming or preserving corpse.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

HAVE several pieces of Real Estate for sale or exchange, that will offer a good margin to investors. AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING: A Cheap House and desirable Lot on Cedar Street. Two vacant lots on corner of Cedar and Ottawa Streets. Two vacant lots on Peninsula Avenue. Very desirable. Two lots corner of Ottawa and Maple Streets. Several choice lots on Brink's addition. GOOD HOUSE, TWO LOTS, BARN, FINE SHRUBBERY, etc., corner Peninsula Avenue and Ogden Street. Cheap. A number of good farms. Six Houses and Lots in Jonesville. Fine Brick Store in Hudson. Any of the above property will be sold on terms to suit purchasers, or exchanged for other property. Jan 20, 93. O. PALMER.

**R U P T U R E**  
CURED or NO PAY for services.  
Written guarantee to PERMANENTLY CURE all kinds of RUPTURE of both sexes. NO PAIN. NO OPERATION. NO RESTRICTION FROM BUSINESS. For full information and illustrated pamphlet containing Michigan references, (free). Address Dr. H. W. MARSEZ or THE O. E. MILLER CO., 102-104-106 Mich. Av. DETROIT, MICH.







# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## PANAMA CANAL WRECK

ENGULFED MANY GREAT MEN  
OF FRANCE.

Barren Trenches Amounting to Over Sixty  
Millions—Machinery Valued at \$90,000,  
000 Rotting—Vegetation Covering the  
Intended Route—Thousands Starving.

The Crisis in France.  
The exposure of the corruption,  
mismanagement and stealing in Pan-  
ama canal affairs has aroused the in-  
dignation of Frenchmen to a pitch that  
threatened to overthrow the govern-  
ment and replace republicanism with  
monarchy. The ministry was hurled  
from power unceremoniously, and those  
displaced even themselves fortunate in  
escaping with this chastisement.

The scheme to build the isthmus  
canal called for so much capital that  
Frenchmen of all classes were ap-  
pealed to for subscriptions. The



THE QUAY AT COLON.

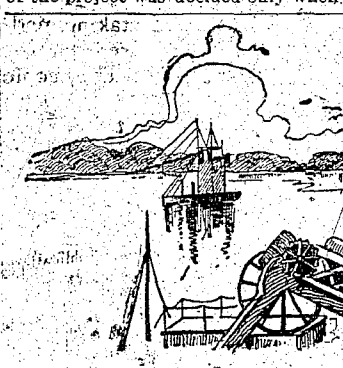
small farmers and shopkeepers were  
enlisted and the response became  
national in character. The assurance  
from government officials that the  
enterprise would pay and that De  
Lesseps, who built the Suez canal,  
would repeat on a larger scale his  
success in uniting the waters of the  
Atlantic and Pacific in the center  
of this continent, was a bait that  
took exceedingly well. As a consequence  
francs by the hundred millions poured  
into the canal treasury until \$200,000,000,  
as Americans reckon money, was in-

francs on the Panama Canal, and al-  
most nothing remains to show for  
this vast expenditure. In the first  
flush of the canal scheme Panama  
was to become a new El Dorado, a  
place where money could be made as  
it was during the gold excitement in  
California and Australia. The ton-  
nage of the world would pass through  
the canal. New towns with the  
French names and French inhabi-  
tants would grow along its route.  
Colon would blossom into vigorous  
life, and the ancient city of Panama  
would throw off its lethargy and be-  
come one of the foremost seaports of  
the world. Those were the first times  
on the isthmus, and the officials of  
the canal found leisure to lay out  
parks and gardens and plan great es-  
tates for themselves. Even the  
sleepy natives awoke. They began  
to dream of wealth and bustled around  
as if they did not live in the land of  
tomorrow. The merchants did a  
great business. The money-changers  
were never idle, and cash flowed from  
the canal treasury into a thousand  
channels. Everybody, if he only  
talked canal and believed canal,  
could get rich.



DE LESSEPS' RESIDENCE AT COLON.

rested. To insure this result, the  
Parisian and provincial press were  
paid \$4,000,000 to advocate the propo-  
sition. To make sure of the passage  
of the bill through the Chamber of  
Deputies \$10,000,000 was given to the  
members who influenced legislation to  
that end. In addition some \$10,000,000  
was used in advertising the  
scheme. In various ways some \$60,  
000,000 was squandered after this  
fashion. The balance, \$200,000,000,  
was spent on the construction of the  
canal, at least half being wasted by  
mismanagement. The abandonment  
of the project was decided only when



NEAR THE CITY DE LESSEPS.

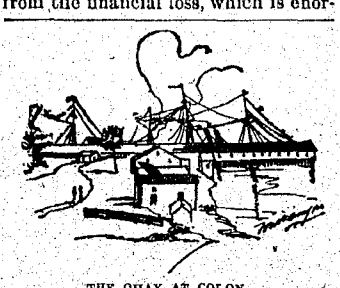
there was no more money to expend,  
and this stoppage compelled De Les-  
seps and those associated with him to  
acknowledge the canal a failure,  
with no hope of realizing a farthing  
for the tens of thousands who had in-  
vested the savings of a lifetime in the  
project.

The report shocked France, while  
it dazed the multitude who had been  
kept in ignorance of the progress of  
the enterprise, precipitated a panic  
on the Bourse and all Paris went wild  
over the confession. In the Cham-  
ber of Deputies the Government was  
scolded unmercifully and the Ministry  
dismissed from power. Baron de  
Reinach, the leading banker who lent  
his name to the scheme, was so over-  
come with remorse that he committed  
suicide. He was worth \$60,000,000, but  
this did not exempt him from the  
torment that drove him to self-destruction.

So desperate had popular feeling  
become that it would have required  
but little to convert the republic into  
a monarchy. The only argument  
that counted against it was that  
Frenchmen were swindled under the  
empire about as much as they had  
been under the republic, and that the  
mediated change would not have  
secured the desired end. Consequently  
the most aggravated part of the  
crisis has been passed without re-  
course to such a doubtful measure.  
Yet Parisians admit that were there  
a Napoleon to appeal to the empire  
would be re-established.

De Lesseps, who was once the idol  
of his nation, is now held in loathing,  
with none so poor as to do him re-  
verence. The colossal failure of the  
canal is laid at his door and he is the  
most despised man in France to-day.  
The great engineer has been trans-  
formed into the greatest of swindlers

and the most heartless of foes to the  
thousands who trusted him only to be  
ruined thereby.



THE QUAY AT COLON.

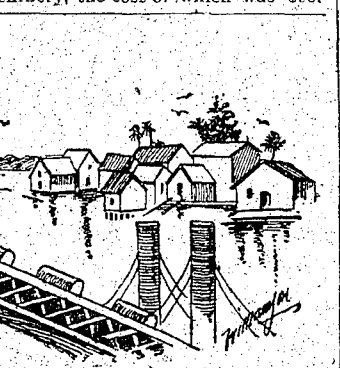
mous, and the corruption, alike  
shameful and monumental, there has  
been frightful loss of life, and even  
now thousands of misguided laborers  
are living on the isthmus, a prey to  
fever and sometimes starvation,  
hoping that the work will be resumed  
and that they may earn enough  
money for support or to take them  
back to their homes.

France expended 1,300,000,000

francs on the Panama Canal, and al-  
most nothing remains to show for  
this vast expenditure. In the first  
flush of the canal scheme Panama  
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the canal found leisure to lay out  
parks and gardens and plan great es-  
tates for themselves. Even the  
sleepy natives awoke. They began  
to dream of wealth and bustled around  
as if they did not live in the land of  
tomorrow. The merchants did a  
great business. The money-changers  
were never idle, and cash flowed from  
the canal treasury into a thousand  
channels. Everybody, if he only  
talked canal and believed canal,  
could get rich.

But now the inevitable crash has  
come. The parks and the gardens  
are abandoned and there is nothing  
but desolation. The property of the  
canal company is rusting and rotting  
in neglect. The machinery, dredges,  
cranes and other appliances are strewn  
in confusion from Colon to Panama.  
Many pieces have sunk deep in the  
swamps, and others lie where they  
were tossed from the boats or the  
tram-cars years ago, never having  
seen a minute's use. Several of these  
dredging machines cost more than  
\$100,000 apiece. An expert who  
recently visited Panama says that ma-  
chinery, the cost of which was \$90,

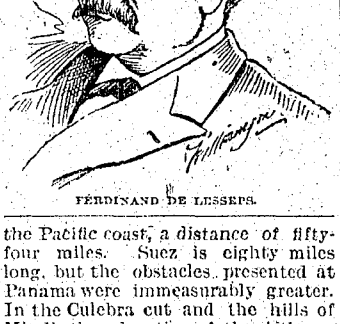
thousands, lies rotting on the isthmus.  
It will never be moved. A large por-  
tion is already irretrievably damaged.  
It has suffered so severely from ex-  
posure that much of it could not be  
used even if work were resumed on  
the Panama Canal, which is no longer  
classed among the probabilities.



NEAR THE CITY DE LESSEPS.

What is left of the canal? The  
answer to this question can be altered  
every year, for the condition of the  
work is deteriorating very rapidly.  
The cut was to have been from Colon  
on the Atlantic coast, to Panama on

the Pacific coast, a distance of fifty-  
four miles. Suez is eighty miles  
long, but the obstacles presented at  
Panama were immeasurably greater.  
In the Culebra cut and the hills of  
Mindi the elevation of the isthmus  
is 300 feet above the level of the sea,  
and the excavation in those places  
had to be made through the solid  
rock, too. And then came the obsta-  
cle of the Chagres River, which was  
practically insurmountable. The  
canal crosses and recrosses it.



FERNAND DE LESSEPS.

Of Esop, the "fabulist," it is writ-  
ten that he was a person of extreme-  
ly luxurious habits, and that he once  
had served at a banquet a dish of  
singing birds at an expense of \$4,000.

Were it an ordinary, well-behaved  
river it might be easily managed.  
But it is a wild, wayward, untamed  
river, like the people of the country  
through which it flows. A heavy  
tropical rain comes, and it rises forty  
feet in twelve hours. What to do  
with so much water, for it flows into  
the canal as well, then becomes a  
problem that has vexed the best en-  
gineers in the world. The difficulty  
has been obviated partly by an in-  
tricate system of dams and locks,  
but no one can say whether it would  
have lasted or would have subdued  
the Chagres in its wildest moments.

The canal, as originally intended,  
would have been 30 feet deep, from  
200 to 250 feet broad at the top, and  
about 100 feet broad at the bottom.  
On the Atlantic side are 18 or 20  
miles of canal, dredged to a depth of  
16 feet by the American Construction  
and Dredging Company, and there are  
partial excavations and lines traced  
by the French all the way to Panama.  
At Colon, lying in the water, is a  
huge pile of granolithic blocks, 70,000  
in number. They were brought from  
the West Indies at a total cost of  
about 8 cents a block. They were  
intended for banking up the canal,  
but were dumped off the ships into  
the water years ago, and have been  
lying there ever since, a monument  
to the recklessness and corruption of  
the Panama scheme.

The eighteen or twenty miles of par-  
tially completed canal will soon be-  
come nothing but a muddy ditch.  
The banks are caving in, and every-  
time it rains huge masses of earth  
are washed into the canal. In a few  
years the canal, except where cut  
through the solid rock, will be filled  
up entirely by these heavy washings,  
and the vegetation will begin to grow  
again where the dredging machines  
have been at work.

Beyond Miserecords.  
Remaining on the isthmus are  
many Europeans who still believe  
that the work will be resumed. But  
this is extremely improbable. Many  
calculations have been made as to the  
amount of money it would require to  
complete it. None fall under \$200,  
000,000. Some run as high as \$500,  
000,000, and a few go so far as to say  
that the canal cannot be built at all  
so that it will return a fair interest  
on the investment. But there is an-  
other difficulty. The concession from  
Colombia, under which the canal was  
to be built, expires next February,  
and, even if the concession should be  
renewed, when will come the capital  
needed for the prosecution of the  
work? The French people will give  
no more, and the capitalists of other  
countries are rather shy of Panama.

Thus far only the financial loss has  
been considered. But there is an-  
other question that appeals to hu-  
manity. Negro laborers are now on  
the isthmus a prey to disease. At  
one time there were 60,000 negroes at  
Colon. They led a careless, merry  
life, and saved not one cent from  
their earnings. When work ceased  
they were unable to return to their  
homes, and they are still on the isth-  
mus, less the thousands who have  
perished. Some have become out-  
laws, and some the localities on  
either side of the canal are in a  
state of anarchy.

In a short time the route of the  
canal will be covered with tropical  
vegetation, in which wild animals  
will make their lairs.

Ortolans.  
Perhaps the greatest refinement in  
fattening is exhibited in the manner  
of feeding ortolans. The ortolan is a  
small bird, esteemed a great delicacy  
by Italians. It is the fat of this bird  
which is so delicious, but it has a pe-  
culiar habit of feeding, which is op-  
posed to a rapid fattening. It is that  
it feeds only at the rising of the sun.  
Yet this peculiarity has not proved  
an insurmountable obstacle to the  
Italian gourmets.

The ortolans are placed in a warm  
chamber, perfectly dark, with only  
one aperture in the wall. Their food  
is scattered over the floor of the  
chamber.  
At a certain hour in the morning  
the keeper of the birds places a lan-  
tern in the office of the wall; the  
dim light thrown by the lantern on  
the floor of the apartment induces the  
ortolans to believe that the sun is  
about to rise, and they greedily  
consume the food upon the floor.  
More food is now scattered over it,  
and the lantern is withdrawn.  
The ortolans, rather surprised at the  
shortness of the day, think it  
their duty to fall asleep, as night has  
spread its sable mantle round them.  
During sleep, little of the food being  
expended in the production of force,  
most of it goes to the formation of  
muscle and fat.

After they have been allowed to  
repose for one or two hours, in order  
to complete the digestion of the food  
taken, their keeper again exhibits  
the lantern through the aperture.  
The rising sun and the birds, awak-  
ing from their slumber, apply them-  
selves voraciously to the food on the  
floor; after having discussed which,  
they are again enveloped in dark-  
ness. Thus the sun is made to  
shed its rising rays into the chamber  
four or five times every day; and as  
many nights follow its transitory  
beams. The ortolans, thus treated,  
become little balls of fat in a few  
days.

It is one thing to jump from a  
great height into open space such as  
that of the sea, and it is another  
thing to jump down one hundred and  
twenty feet into a well. The feat  
may be seen performed any day at  
Delhi in India. So proficient are the  
men and boys who leap down the dis-  
tance, both into a tank from the top  
of a mosque and into a narrow well,  
that while descending they purposely  
sprawl about in the air and display  
queer antics; but the moment they  
near the water they suddenly  
straighten out, their bodies, and  
plunge down, arrow-like, with scar-  
cely a splash. A dozen men and boys  
can be got at any hour to perform  
this feat for the modest fee of about  
three pence a leap.

This is Probably a Fable.  
Of Esop, the "fabulist," it is writ-  
ten that he was a person of extreme-  
ly luxurious habits, and that he once  
had served at a banquet a dish of  
singing birds at an expense of \$4,000.

## STARCH AND STARCHING.

The French Woman by Whom they Were  
Introduced into English.

Troy, the greatest laundry town in  
the world, will be especially inter-  
ested, says the Times of that city, in  
an article on starch written by Wil-  
liam Elliot Griggs and published in  
the current number of Harper's  
Bazar. Mr. Griggs informs us that it  
was Queen Elizabeth of England who  
introduced fashions that established  
the laundry on a permanent basis  
and created starch factories. She not  
only enlarged the ruff, multiplied  
undergarments, increased the lady's  
inventory and the bride's trousseau,  
but it was she who began the fashion  
of the farthingale or crinoline. This  
wheel-shaped arrangement puffed out  
the dress like a balloon, and right  
royal was the rustle of the stiffened  
skirts as the Queen and her ladies  
moved about. So great was the de-  
mand for starch to stiffen properly the  
ruffs, collars, cuffs and crinoline  
that it seriously affected the price of  
wheat. Complaints were loud and  
long that bread was being taken out  
of the mouths of the people. The  
potato was then unknown or too  
much of a novelty. Its virtues and  
potencies of supply to the laundress  
and the alleged sugar-water were  
then unsuspected. To whom were  
the English and their doughty Queen  
indebted for this wonderful addition  
to the resources of civilization and of  
personal neatness? It is not their  
own invention, but the gift of the  
Low Countries. It came in with car-  
riages, which also were imported, to  
the amusement of the folk. Elizabeth  
was unable to monopolize starched  
ruffs, for presently the gentle-  
women of England began to send  
their daughters and nearest kin-  
dred to Mrs. Dinghen to learn how  
to starch. Would the reader know  
who Mrs. Dinghen was—she who first  
made English ladies so fine and Brit-  
ish housemaids so neat? We bless  
the memory of Mrs. Dinghen every  
time we are daintily served in an  
English home. The daughter of a  
knight of Flanders, and driven out  
by Spanish oppression, she with her  
husband found refuge in London.  
Being probably penniless, she so  
turned her hand that what the pos-  
sessed her name. What Mrs. Dinghen  
starched for the Queen, Mrs. Dinghen  
van den Plasse, as her full name was,  
taught starching to the ladies. Her  
price was 45 for teaching how to  
starch, but 250 for showing "how to  
seeth starch." In a little time she  
got an estate, being greatly encour-  
aged by gentlemen and ladies. She  
was "the first to teach starching  
in those days of impurity," adds the  
historian, with pathos and apprecia-  
tion of the previous facts. "Bless-  
ings on Mrs. Dinghen van den  
Plasse," says Mr. Griggs. And every  
Troy laundress responds "Amen!"

## HERE'S WISDOM.

Some Startling Discoveries Made by Girls  
in Domestic Economy.

The following notes on domestic  
economy are selected from the  
answers given at a recent examina-  
tion of girls between twelve and six-  
teen years of age.  
"Cheese is as wholesome as 83  
pounds of beef. Beef is a useful  
article of food, obtained from differ-  
ent animals, such as the cow, sheep,  
pig, etc.—the lean of beef belongs to  
the animal kingdom, and the fat to  
the vegetable kingdom. Butter is  
good for the brain. Milk is called a  
model food because it models the  
form of the child. Without eating  
potatoes we would become very deli-  
cate, because potatoes are very neces-  
sary to sustain human life. Stewing  
is very different from boiling; when  
we want a nice dinner we stew a  
roast of beef. Pot-au-feu is mashed-  
up meat. Cretons are generally  
served with green-pea soup. If a  
man lives without food for a consid-  
erable time, say six days, he will die  
at the end of a month; or, if he  
constituted is delicate, he may only  
live for a week, or less. The body  
wastes away by the continual work-  
ing of the bones together, and as this  
process goes on every day, the bones  
get thinner and smaller. Carbon-  
aceous foods give the bones the elas-  
ticity of which they consist.  
"Lawn is a soft stuff made from the  
wool of the lawn, an animal in South  
America. It is also part of the flesh  
of the cow or sheep, the rib part.  
Shoddy is a drink made from a mix-  
ture of ale and sugar. It is the  
leather before it goes through the  
process of making into boots and  
shoes, and for this reason is called  
shoddy. It is the flesh near the foot  
of any animal. It is a kind of  
whisk which lives in America; the  
lamest is its name. Calico is a good  
bed conductor, because it catches fire  
very easily. If a print dress is dried  
outside, it must be careful not to be  
left in the sun. Calendered means  
turned from one kind of species into  
another. It is things which are the  
shape of a calendar, like our bodies.  
It means preserved with sugar. It  
means taking the dirt out of water.  
It means increased or getting heavier.  
It is a medicine or drug. It is, how-  
ever, anything by means of steam. It  
means chewing the food well to make  
it fit to enter the body.

How the Blacksnake Starches.  
"You wouldn't believe me," said  
old Jacob Bloom, of Laurel Run, a  
gang of woodmen the other day,  
"you wouldn't believe me if I'd tell  
you the blacksnake is boss among  
snakes in this country, but it's a fact.  
A blacksnake will whip any other  
kind of a snake you can trot out and  
out half try."  
Some of the boys laughed and said  
they didn't think a blacksnake would  
be in it with a rattlesnake at all.  
There was a large rattlesnake in the  
camp which the woodmen kept in a  
box with a glass cover on to amuse  
themselves with after working hours.  
Jim Brewer, of this place, who  
happened to be there at the time and  
heard Mr. Bloom's observations, chipped  
in and said:  
"I'll bet a blacksnake would not  
last long if you'd put him in the box  
with that rattler."  
"Wouldn't," exclaimed Bloom.  
"Why," he'd choke the rattler to death  
before he knew what happened to  
him, and in order to convince you of  
the fact I'll go out and capture a  
blacksnake and show you."

The subject was then dropped and  
the boys forgot it, but about 4 o'clock

in the afternoon the old man came in  
with a blacksnake a little over three  
feet long. The rattler was nearly  
two feet longer.

"Now," he says, "I'll show you how  
it's done."  
And he put the blacksnake into the  
box with the rattler.  
Both snakes seemed to be consider-  
ably agitated. The rattler shook his  
tail with an angry whizz, and stuck  
out his tongue in a menacing way,  
and the blacksnake squirmed around  
and made several feints with his tail.  
The rattler was angry and coiled him-  
self to strike, but before he was quite  
ready the blacksnake had taken a  
hitch around the rattler's neck with  
his tail and began to haul taut. The  
rattler writhed and squirmed and  
thumped himself around, but all to no  
purpose. The blacksnake kept his  
hold and drew tighter. Finally the  
contortions of the rattler ceased.  
He was dead. The blacksnake held  
on five minutes longer, then calmly  
unfolded his tail and curled himself  
up in a corner of the box.

"There!" said the old man, tri-  
umphantly. "Hereafter when I tell  
you anything about snakes you can  
put it down as fact."—Pinksawney Spirit.

## The Size of Alligators.

I have seen numerous specimens of  
our saurian no longer than an ordi-  
nary lead pencil, says a writer in  
the Century; this was in the season  
of their hatching. I have also seen  
a few living specimens about sixteen  
feet in length. In the summer of  
1885 I obtained the late Emory  
L. Lawrence, member of Congress  
and Commissioner from Louisiana to  
the Centennial Exhibition, the dried  
skin of an alligator which, after at  
least fifteen inches had been cut from  
the end of the tail, still measured  
seventeen feet ten inches in length.  
Allowing more than six inches by  
shrinkage in drying, this monster of  
his kind, alive, must have measured  
more than twenty feet. He was killed  
in the lower part of Bayou La-  
fourche.

Probably the largest alligator ever  
seen in Louisiana was killed in a  
small lake on the plantation of H. J.  
Feltus, in Concordia Parish. Ac-  
cording to the statement of Mr. Fel-  
tus, now of Baton Rouge, this speci-  
men measured twenty-two feet in  
length. The great reptile had long  
been famous for miles around, having  
destroyed numbers of hogs and  
bounds owned in the neighborhood of  
his retreat. He had become so wary,  
from the number of ineffectual shots  
fired at him, as to be almost un-  
approachable. Finally he fell a victim  
to a long shot fired from a Missis-  
sippi rifle in the hands of Mr. Feltus,  
who had persevered in hunting him, hav-  
ing been the greatest loser by his  
depredations. The huge carcass of  
this reptile was towed to the bank by  
a boat. It required the strength of  
a team of mules and a stout rope to  
haul it ashore, where the measure-  
ment was made with the result noted  
above.

## The Sultan of Johore.

A little party of Americans have  
paid a visit to the Sultan of Johore,  
and one of their number has given an  
account of their expedition from  
Singapore, which presents some pic-  
turesque details. The hospitable  
Sultan sent, on his state barge,  
manned with Malays in ornate-  
colored suits, to meet them, and at the  
landing pier they were received by  
"the illustrious Secretary of the Sul-  
tan," whose title and name are "Dato  
(Lidi) Abdullah Rahman."  
He is a Commander of the English  
Order of St. George and St. Michael,  
and is stated to speak Malay, Chi-  
nese, English, French and German  
with equal fluency. The Sultan, who  
is said to have inherited the other  
day from the late Sultan a million  
and a half of this world's goods, ap-  
pears from this narrative to be a  
prosperous person. The hall, ap-  
proached by a marble reception-room,  
in which the company were enter-  
tained at a banquet, is described as  
150 feet in length.

Every article of the service for  
seventy persons and sixteen courses  
was of gold, and one course was  
served on the celebrated Ellenbor-  
ough plate. At the table the Sul-  
tan remarked: "We are all temper-  
ance folk in this Mohammedan coun-  
try. See, all I drink is pineapple  
juice."  
His guests gazed about the table  
and found that the foreigners were  
the only persons who were drinking  
wines provided for them. It is a  
noteworthy fact that the subjects of  
this Malay Sultan, of the Sultan-  
State, are principally Chinese. They  
are, it is stated, allowed to come to  
Johore and settle on the best pieces  
of land they can find unoccupied.

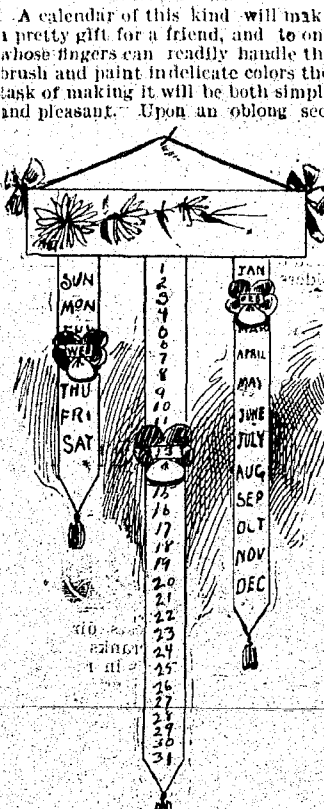
## Had a Joke on the Lawyer.

When Cardinal Gibbon was bishop  
of Richmond, Va., he happened to be  
the defendant in relation to some  
church property. When called to the  
witness stand the plaintiff's lawyer,  
a distinguished legal luminary, after  
vain endeavors to involve the wit-  
ness in contradictions, struck upon a  
plan which he thought would annoy  
the bishop. He then questioned  
him, in the name of the plaintiff,  
the right of Dr. Gibbons to the title  
of Bishop of Richmond, and called on  
him to prove his claim to the office.  
The defendant's counsel, of course,  
objected to this as irrelevant; but the  
bishop, with a quiet smile, said he  
would comply with the request if  
allowed half an hour to produce the  
necessary papers. This being allowed,  
the bishop left the court-room and re-  
turned in twenty minutes with a  
document which he proceeded to read  
with great solemnity, all the more  
solemn as the paper was in Latin.  
The plaintiff's lawyer pretended to  
take notes, industriously bowing his  
head once in awhile as if in acquies-  
cence, and seeming perfectly convinced  
at the end.

When the reading was finished he  
announced that the papal bulls just  
read were perfectly satisfactory, at the  
same time apologizing for his ex-  
pressed doubts. The next day, says  
the Halifax (N. S.) Mail, it leaked  
out that the bishop, unable to find  
the papal bull at his residence, had  
brought to the court and read a Latin  
essay on "Pope Leo the Great," writ-  
ten by an ecclesiastical student and  
forwarded by the President of the  
college as a specimen of the young  
man's skill in Latin composition.  
The smart lawyer never heard the  
last of it.

## A PERPETUAL CALENDAR.

It Can Be Easily Made and Makes a Pretty  
Gift for a Friend.



A calendar of this kind will make  
a pretty gift for a friend, and to use  
those fingers can readily handle the  
brush and paint indicate colors the  
task of making it will be both simple  
and pleasant. Upon an oblong sec-

## CHINESE DRUMMERS IN WIGS.

Almond-Eyed Californians Doing  
Without High-Priced White Labor.

The Chinese have discovered an-  
other way of competing with white  
men. For years the merchants in  
Chinatown, particularly those man-  
ufacturing cigars and clothing, have  
employed white men at large salaries  
to drum up interior trade. The mer-  
chant, realizing the strong feeling  
against his countrymen, knew that it  
would be hard for him to do business  
personally with white merchants.  
Many of the interior merchants,  
while they were ready to patronize  
the Chinese firms, did not like the  
fact known, and when a Chinaman  
dressed in his national costume called  
upon him he was inclined to avoid  
being seen with him. With the  
white drummer, however, the San  
Francisco Call says, it was differ-  
ent. The latter could register at any  
of the hotels, and after selling a man  
a bill of goods, could invite the cus-  
tomer to drink or take dinner with  
him, an invitation none would accept  
from a Chinaman.

A few months ago, however, the  
Chinese merchants began to discharge  
their high-salaried white drummers  
and travel on the road themselves,  
or filled the vacancies with their own  
countrymen. Little Pete, of 494  
bribery-fame, who is a heavy pro-  
ducer in Chinatown, was one of the  
first to inaugurate the new custom.  
He fitted a Chinese employee out in  
American clothes, furnished him  
with a well-fitted wig and sent him  
out on the road. The venture was a  
success, and Little Pete soon found  
his business progressing as well as  
when he employed the white  
drummer.

In his American dress the general  
appearance of the Chinaman, which  
is so objectionable to the whites, was  
almost hidden. In this attire, and  
with no queue visible, the interior  
hotel-keeper made no objection to  
him, and he was therefore allowed to  
extend the same business courtesies  
to the white customers as the white  
drummers.

Other Chinese firms soon adopted  
the new custom, and now there are  
nearly fifty disguised Chinamen  
traveling up and down this State as  
drummers. The presence of nunci-  
ous Chinamen wearing wigs and  
American clothes has been noticed  
lately in this city, but few could ex-  
plain a reason for it.

## Miles.

The measurement, in English  
yards, of the different lengths of a  
mile in several countries is as follows:  
Arabian mile, 2,134; Austrian mile,  
8,296; Bohemian mile, 10,137; Bran-  
ban mile, 6,082; Burgundian mile,  
6,183; Danish mile, 8,244; Dutch mile,  
6,395; English mile, 1,760; English  
mile, nautical, 6,080; Flemish mile,  
6,869; German mile, long, 10,126;  
German mile, short, 6,859; German  
mile, geographical, 8,100; Hamburg  
mile, 8,241; Hanoverian mile, 11,559;  
Hessian mile, 19,547; Hungarian  
mile, 9,113; Irish mile, ancient, 2,240;  
Italian mile, 2,025; Lithuanian mile,  
9,780; Oldenburg mile, 10,820; Per-  
sian mile, 6,082; Polish mile, long,  
8,100; Polish mile, short, 6,671; Prus-  
sian mile, 8,237; Roman mile, 1,628;  
Russian, verst, 1,165; Saxon mile,  
9,904; Scotch mile, ancient, 1,984;  
Spanish mile, 4,635; Swedish mile,  
11,700; Swiss mile, 9,153; Tuscan  
mile, 1,808; United States mile, 1,760.

## Sleep Daytime, Probably.

The buffaloes in Sumatra, accord-  
ing to an English traveler, in fear of  
their enemy, the tiger, take refuge  
at night in the rivers, where they  
rest in peace and comfort with only  
their horns and noses sticking above  
the water.

## Safer to Travel than Not.

According to the statistics of the  
Interstate Commerce Commission a  
railway passenger stands one chance  
in 10,833,153 to be killed while trav-  
eling.

## HUMOR OF THE WEEK.

STORIES TOLD BY FUNNY MEN  
OF THE PRESS.

Many Odd, Curious, and Laughable  
Phases of Human Nature Graphically  
Portrayed by Eminent World Artists of  
Our Own Day.

## Selected Smiles.

A FITTING tribute—the check for  
the tailor.—Washington Star.

A BALKY horse is not worth its  
weight in anything.—Troy Press.

JIG-DANCE music is the kind that  
reaches the sole.—Yonkers States-  
man.

A GIRL gives her lover a mitten,  
we suppose, because a pair is out of  
the question.—Binghamton Leader.

The best idea of a Sabbath day's  
journey is obtained when one tries to  
run through a Sunday newspaper.—  
Lowell Courier.

"WELL," said the impatient street-  
car conductor to the corpulent party  
trying to catch the car, "come ahead  
or else go afoot.—Lampoon.

SHE—And so you broke every one  
of the good resolutions you made a  
year ago? He—Yes, but I can make  
more just as good next month.

LITTLE DOT—Sister gave me her  
brass ring. Little Dick—How do you  
know it's brass? Little Dot—Cause  
she gave it to me.—Good News.

MRS. MCCARTHY—An' ye've raised  
quite a big family, Mrs. Murphy?  
Mrs. Murphy (with pride)—Seven  
polacemen, Mrs. McCarthy—Tid-Bits.

"I PROPOSED to Miss Dingbatts  
last evening." "Ah! and how did  
she take it?" "She didn't take it at  
all; she refused it."—Philadelphia  
Record.







